

INTIMATIONS

WE HAVE This Day, authorized **JACOB SILAS MOSES** to S
our Firm in Hongkong.
E. D. SASSOON & Co
Hongkong, 20th March, 1885.

A WELLKNOWN RESIDENT of Hong
kong is willing to go as LADY'S Ma
to any part of Europe. No objection

Ch. Iron. Address to B.C.
Case of this Paper
Hongkong, 21st March, 1835. [

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE MEMBERS OF the HONGKONG
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will

held on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., at the CITY HALL.
By Order
H. M. BAILY,
Acting Secretary
Hong-kong, 21st March, 1885.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company THIS DAY, the 21st March, 1885, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M., to receive the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement

Accounts to 31st December, 1884, and to the
Consulting Committee and Auditors.
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 21st March, 1885.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SUEZ, Cherbourg, Southampton.

562 THE Company's Steamship
TS "TELEMACHUS."
Captain Jones, will be despatched as ab
TODAY, the 21st instant, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agent,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1885.
FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

884 THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM
15. SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Company's Steamer
"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO."
Captain H. Lightwood, will be despatched
the above Ports on MONDAY, the 23rd inst
at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1883.
THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.
THE Company's Steamship

"AMATISTA"
 Captain Hamlin will be despatched for
 above Ports on MONDAY, the 23rd inst
 at TEN A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 RUSSELL & Co.,
 General Manager
 Hongkong, 21st March, 1883.

OF THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA."
Captain Tayler, will be despatched for
above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Manager
Hongkong, 20th March, 1885.

W. BREWER has just received
Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn."

Tennyson's New Poem "Becket."
Browning's New Poem "Perishtah's Fancie."
Swinburne's New Poem "Summer Holiday."
A. B. C. Telegraph Codes.
Scott's Telegraph Codes.
Cassell's Gardening.
New Sporting Book with Col. Illustrations.
"Best Season on Record."

The Most Popular Novels "Leavenworth Case," "Strange Disappearance,"
 "Lady Somerset's "Our Village Life,"
 "Rivers and Sports of England after Turner"
 "Gordon Cummings in the Himalayas."
 "Ouida's Frescoes."
 "Arnold's God and the Bible."

Don't! Stop! Always!
Stormonth's Dictionary of English Language
Letter Writers. Engineer's Almanacks.
W. BREWER, Queen's Road
NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL.

AN EVANGELISTIC SERVICE
WILL BE HELD (D.V.) IN THE

and
Co.,
[587
REGO

MUSIC ROOM, CITY HALL,
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM 6 to 7

The Address will be given on the 21st M
by the BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

ALL ARE INVITED TO ATTEND
Hongkong, 19th March, 1885.

HONGKONG MUSICAL CLUB

THE CONCERT to be given by the MEMBERS of the above CLUB, on **SATURDAY**, the 28th March, 1885, Will be in the **ST. ANDREW'S HALL** instead of in the THEATRE.

Admission. 32.00. By Ticket only. Seats may be booked at Messrs. K

& WALSH'S.
 Doors open at 8.30: Concert to commence
 at 9 P.M. Punctually.
 Hongkong, 18th March, 1885.

NOTICE.
 MR. ROBERT A. DE VILLIERS,
 (of the Conservatorium of Music)

LEIPZIG), has the honour to inform the
community of Hongkong, that he will give LESS-
ONS IN MUSIC, SINGING, PIANOFORTE and
Foreign Languages (German, French, Italian,
Ancient Greek), also in Drawing, Mathematics
and Calligraphy.

TEACHING after the latest and best Method.
CHARGES strictly Moderate, for Regular
easy Charges.

Address
MR. WALTER W. BREWER
Queen's Road
Hongkong, 14th March, 1885.

THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
"ESTRELLA."

NOTICE is hereby given that W.
Undersigned CLAIM to be inter

25th in the above Steamer and that any Persons purchasing her after this Notice do so at his or their own risk.
Dated this 18th day of March, 1885.
Co. W. McG. SMITH.
[580 589] J. H. SMITH.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
GRAVED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINES, STORES, REFRIGERATED PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders—it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
LEA AND PERKINS' SAUCE
The Original and Genuine.
WORCESTER'S SAUCE bears the signature of Lea and Perkins on a red label. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester, and Grocers & Retailers, London.

LEA AND PERKINS' SAUCE
Of Grocers and Dealers throughout the world.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 21st, 1885.

Attention having been called in the House of Commons to the seizure by the French of the lead found on board the *Glorious*, it may reasonably be expected that a definite announcement will shortly be made as to whether this article is to be regarded as contraband or not. More precise information as to the rights of neutrals with regard to the carriage of lead is also much to be desired. Whether this will be forthcoming without pressure appears to be doubtful. Some exception has been taken to the action, or want of action, of the local Government in the matter, but, as it seems to us, without reason. Formerly the Governor of Hongkong was also Superintendent of British Trade in China. He is not so now, the duties of the latter appointment vesting in Her Majesty's Minister to Peking, and in matters affecting trade at the Treaty ports it is the latter official who must be looked to for information and advice. The duties of the Governor of Hongkong are clearly confined to the government of the Colony; he is not vested with diplomatic functions, nor has he any concern with matters connected with the Treaty ports. The stoppage of or interference with trade at the latter naturally by a reflex action exercises a prejudicial effect on that of Hongkong, but it would only be where the trade of the colony was immediately and directly interfered with that the Governor of Hongkong would have any right to take action. If, for example, the import or export of rice to or from Hongkong were interfered with in any way, then the Governor of the colony would be the officer whose duty it would be to take the first step towards obtaining redress. So also in the matter of the trade in arms and munitions of war. If a shipment of arms consigned to Hongkong were seized on its way there, the local Government would naturally take such action as might be deemed necessary, for France has clearly no right to interfere with the trade of the colony. If the arms or munitions were reshipped to one of the Chinese ports, then, as soon as they passed beyond the waters of the colony, a different state of things would arise; but we would have a good ground of protest against anything in the nature of a blockade of the port to prevent the export of goods of any kind, whether arms or otherwise, to ports not affected by the operations of the belligerents, say Macao or the Philippines. The position seems so clear that it would hardly be necessary to refer to it, were it not for the fact that some confusion of thought seems to have prevailed with reference to the relations of the Government of Hongkong to the China trade generally. This confusion of thought renders it desirable to inquire what the real duties of the local Government are, in order that we may clearly perceive what they are not. We have shown above that those duties, so far as they relate to trade, are confined to our local commerce. From a merchant's point of view it is almost impossible to separate the local trade from the China trade generally, but for Governmental purposes the distinction is clearly drawn and is precise and unmistakable. The Governor of Hongkong is concerned only with the trade of Hongkong; the Minister at Peking is the Superintendent of British trade in China. The fact that the notification of Sir Harry Parkes stating that the British Government declined to recognise rice generally as contraband has not appeared in the *Government Gazette* is certainly calculated to excite remark, but we imagine the omission has arisen from an oversight in the Legation at Peking. Had the notification been sent to Hongkong it would not doubt have been published, as other notifications by Her Majesty's Minister frequently are, in the *Government Gazette*. We are not concerned to support any *laissez faire* policy, or to defend any weakness or indecision on the part of the Government, whether imperial or local, but before blame is laid on account of any action or inaction it is important, indeed imperative, that the responsibilities of the various officials should be ascertained, in order that it may be laid at the door of the proper person. It is not difficult to foresee the great inconveniences and danger that might arise if the Governor of Hongkong

were to usurp any of the functions of the Minister or in any way trespass on the jurisdiction of the latter. Then, again, the action of Her Majesty's representatives, whether the Minister at Peking or the Governor of Hongkong, must be viewed in the light of the instructions from the Imperial Government under which they act. They must exercise their discretion within the limits allowed by those instructions, or in cases not covered by those instructions, but if the argument were to be upheld that where they do not approve of the instructions they should act in defiance of them the whole machinery of government would be dislocated and the country would inevitably be involved in disagreeable complications. Obedience to orders is no less important in the diplomatic than in the military service; if each officer were to do simply what seemed right in his own eyes we would have nothing but a game of cross purposes. What is wanted, especially at the present moment, is a strong and united policy.

That the existing uncertainty as to the conditions under which trade may or may not be carried on in the present state of hostilities between France and China is extremely embarrassing is self-evident. The notifications issued by the Minister through the Consuls are vague and unsatisfactory. Probably he is not in a position to issue any more explicit, not having himself received any very definite information from the Government as to the policy they intend to follow. If this be so, possibly some good might be effected if the Chambers of Commerce here and at Shanghai were to address the Government by telegraph asking that further information might be supplied. At the present moment, when preparations are being made for the opening of the tea season, it is most important that the lead required for lining the tea chests should be allowed to enter the ports. The British Government might be urged to represent this to the French Government. Every year large shipments of lead go forward. It is perfectly well known for what purpose the metal is intended, and it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the stoppage of its import will in any way hamper the Chinese Government in the conduct of military operations. The Under-Secretary of State is reported to have said, with reference to the *Glorious* case, that "it is hoped the lead will be restored. This hope, however, appears to have no foundation in any communication received from the French Government, for it would seem that up to the time the statement was made no reply had been received from the French Government to the representations which had been made. These representations, it further appears, had reference only to the particular shipment of lead in the *Glorious* and not to the general question. The telegram speaks of the lead as having been "confiscated" by the French cruiser. In the absence of information it is impossible to say with certainty what the precise nature of the seizure was, but we think it will be found to have been more in the nature of a pre-emption than a confiscation, and that, should the lead not be restored, the parties interested will receive payment for it. Belligerents have certain rights of pre-emption with regard to goods destined for an enemy's ports, and if the French choose to exercise these rights with regard to China, we fail to see how, as a matter of international law, they can be prevented. If they do so, although there may not be actual money loss to the owners of the goods, trade will nevertheless be greatly inconvenienced by the state of uncertainty as to shipments ever reaching their destination which will then prevail. It is desirable, therefore, that some definite statement should be obtained from the French Government as to whether they intend to exercise these rights with reference to the trade of the treaty ports; and with reference to lead representation as to the prejudicial effect the stoppage of its import is likely to have, might also be desired. Our own Government ought also to be asked to give an explanation of the meaning it intends should be attached to the statement that they decline to admit the right of the French to treat rice generally as contraband of war. Inquiries officially made on these points by the Chambers of Commerce would, we think, have a good effect.

The French gunboat *Comète*, Captain Noiret, from Saigon 3rd March, arrived here yesterday. The Portuguese gunboat *Temera*, Captain Avila, arrived here yesterday from Macao. The British gunboat *Midge*, Commander Hotham, from Foochow 17th instant, arrived here yesterday. H.M. sloop *Albatross*, Commander Hicks, arrived here yesterday from Chefoo, having called at Woung. The N.C. Daily News hears that a few days ago the French deposited thirteen coffins in the island of Pootoo. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Frederic*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon for this port yesterday at 2 p.m. The two direct steamers, with the third Government sloop's opinion and the next Indian mail, left Calcutta for this port on Thursday morning, the 19th inst.

Telegraphic information from Ningbo was received in Shanghai on the 12th instant to the effect that the *Taipei* had notified the Consuls that the port was closed. It is reported, says the N.C. Daily News, that some of Admiral Courbet's ships recently captured twelve Chinese junks which were laden with arms and ammunition. In our account of the assay of the gold lately discovered in British North Borneo, in yesterday's issue, by a printer's error the words "or fused" were wrongly given as "ore fused."

The British steamer *Tenacious*, which arrived here yesterday morning from Shanghai, reports having seen the steamer *Glorious* and two French men-of-war at anchor in N.W. of Great Britain. The steamer which has recently arrived at Shanghai from the Yangtze reports that the Chinese men-of-war have again left Kiang-yo. The Albatross gunboats have been in hiding for some time. N.C. Daily News.

The Hongkong Choral Society's concert will take place this evening in St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall. The programme, which is published on our front page, embraces Cowen's cantata "The Rose Maiden" in the first part, and songs, ballads, duets, and a violin solo in the second part. It should attract a large audience.

The British steamer *Crusader*, Captain Bowen, which arrived at Amoy on the 12th instant from Shanghai, reports—While passing through the Egansai Passage, the French steamer *Albatross* came alongside and had with officers to examine the ship's papers and cargo, and after they were satisfied was allowed to proceed on the voyage. Arrived at Amoy at 5 p.m. 12th March, at well.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 19th March.

THE WAR IN THE SUDAN.
General Graham has issued a proclamation summoning Osman Digna to surrender in order to avoid bloodshed.

HONGKONG SKETCHING CLUB CONVERSATIONS AT THE CITY HALL.

Upon the invitation of the members of the Hongkong Sketching Club, a large number of residents assembled in St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Thursday evening to take part in a social gathering similar to that which was given last year. Among the guests present were His Excellency Governor Sir George Bowen, Admiral Sir W. M. D. Hall, Hon. J. H. Ferguson, Hon. W. H. Marshall, C.M.G., Hon. A. Lister, Mr. Justice Russell, Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Hon. W. Kewick, Hon. T. Jackson, and Mr. Jackson, Hon. F. D. Sassoon, Bishop Dorn, Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, R.A., Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Graves, the French Consul and Mrs. Dejean, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bellido, most of the civil servants, and a large collection of the general public.

The exhibition, which consisted of the works of the members of the Club during the past year, was arranged on stands in St. Andrew's Hall, and all round the walls, and the collection spoke volumes for their industry and perseverance. The crowd was so great that progress round the room was very slow, but this in no way impaired the enjoyment of one of the pleasantest social gatherings of the season.

As to the exhibition itself it is noticeable that the whole 19th pictures were contributed by twenty-one members, of whom not fewer than twelve were ladies. It was an appearance that the exhibition of the members of the club and the ability to delineate those the ladies maintained a successful rivalry with the men of the sketcher set. Of all the productions of the ladies were more remarkable, for feeling and artistic merit than those of Mrs. Coghlin. Her most striking contributions were "A bit on the road near Stanley Gap" (24), a truly lovely bit, and "At the old Mahomedan Cemetery" (31). The "Italian Coastlands" (17) and "Italian Girl" (36), both after Cagnoli, were painted with much force. Mrs. Coxon, than whom no one knows better how to handle the brush, was most worthily represented by "A view of Hongkong from Kowloon" (4), a piece of work of great strength and beauty. Mrs. Bell-Irving exhibited a most delicious copy (after Morris) (3), The Club has found a welcome addition to its forces in Miss Hopkins, who exhibited several ably executed copies in oils. Of the gentlemen artists places must be given to Mr. Coghlin, who in most of the pictures exhibited by him lost none of his established reputation, but "A Portrait" (36) did nothing to it. All the bits by this artist were charming, and his more ambitious undertaking, "View of Hongkong" (45) will, we think, be a masterpiece. The pictures of the Hon. J. M. P. "General Washington" (49), "A Portrait" (55), and a magnificent copy of "Bosch" (65), stamped their producer as unqualified in the difficult field of portraiture. Mr. Foster's flower paintings were deservedly admired, while Mr. Sandys, B.N., well maintained his enviable good reputation as a landscape painter. Amongst the water colour drawings none were more worthy of notice than Mr. H. W. Davis's charming "Studies from the Hill Side" (67) and (72) and "Red Lister" (71), the last a gorgeous and highly finished piece of colouring. This lady deserves special credit for a photographic album beautifully illustrated with representations of local scenes, landscapes, and grasses. Mr. D. E. Caldwell exhibited half a dozen water colours, among which "View on the Bowen Road" (68) and "On Mount Davis" (69) attracted most attention. These were really gems, the tones being exceedingly tender and delicate. "A stream on Lantau" (84) and "Byway" (85) by the same artist were also most meritorious productions, and were much admired. Mr. Caldwell well contributed to the list of two pictures in coloured crayons. Colonel Crawford displayed a number of water colours, executed in his well known masculine style. conspicuous among them were "The Gods River" (75), "The Sacred Bridge at Niki" (83), and some figures of active Indian soldiers. Mr. Palmer contributed a number of his faithful little sketches, and Mr. Turner a fine architectural drawing of the Priory front of the new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It is to be regretted that this artist did not exhibit more of his much appreciated landscapes in water colours.

To add to the attractions of the pictures a well selected programme of vocal and instrumental music had been arranged, which was carried out much to the gratification of the guests. A recitation by a well known local elocutionist still further varied the proceedings. The programme included the part "Oh Hush thee, my Baby," a trio "Oh Memory," a duet and a song, all of which were given by amateurs and appreciatively received. Mr. Savelle favoured the company with two piano-forte solos and one on the violin. The latter piano-forte solo was one of his own composition, "The St. George's March," which was warmly applauded.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The change in the weather has come down to us in a fact doing one, it will be somewhat heavy, and times will not be so good, probably, as last year for many of the events. The number of entries is not quite equal to last year, although it is not quite so good. The first event is the 100 yards race, and if Jackson is in the colony and in the same form as last year he will probably win it, despite his penalty. Failing him we shall see the son of the late George Graham, who is realising the promise he made as a sprinter among the boys. There will probably be no one but Jackson and Thompson competing with the shot, and the former should win, although he is penalised. The 120 yards handicap promises to be a very interesting and open event; the handicapping being very good; it will probably fall either to G. Grimbie or H. Arthur, another late prominent performer among the juveniles, who is developing rapidly into a fast runner. It is probable that for the high jump none but the three penalised men will compete, and if Wood is in his home form he will probably win, and he will be able to give the extra inch to Barff. Jackson, who is not penalised, according to the programme, should win the quarter mile on the form he displayed with Fido last year, when he would probably have won the race had he been with more judgment. We shall expect to see Barff again win the prize for throwing the cricket ball, despite his penalty of five yards. The 200 yards race was won last year by Lamont, but he will probably not run this year, it is difficult to spot the winner. Tomkins was a well known distance runner in England, and has been going so well in training that we shall expect to see him win the half mile, though he has a lot of start to give away. Wood has done some good performances over the hurdles in England, but he is a 120 yards man, and is a high allowance to give; still if he does not win, he will not be far from the prize. Jarrett will also be well up, as though he gave 10 yards last year he will probably be short by 10 yards. It will probably be found that no preliminary heats will be required for these, as we do not expect to see more than four or five of the entrants. The long jump will be a useful test between Pike, Jarrett, and Wood, and they will

probably be the only competitors. For the 300 yards handicap there are a lot of entries. Leach and Dixon are dark horses to us, and if they can run they should have a good show, as they are not usually treated, especially the latter. From these we do know, however, G. Grimbie and Arthur are our favourites. The latter will start but not for Mr. Grimbie and Mr. Woodhouse look to have the best chance. The mile race promises to be a good contest, and we shall expect to see Mr. Tomkins win it, despite his penalty of 100 yards.

The following is the programme to be commenced at 2.30 p.m. to-day:

- 1.—2 p.m.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong and elsewhere to be penalised one inch. First prize presented by the Hon. W. Kewick.
- 1.—H. W. Arthur. 2.—F. A. Hazledine. 3.—G. Grimbie. 4.—J. H. Marshall. 5.—C. O. Bellido. 6.—C. O. Bellido. 7.—C. O. Bellido. 8.—C. O. Bellido. 9.—C. O. Bellido. 10.—C. O. Bellido. 11.—C. O. Bellido. 12.—C. O. Bellido. 13.—C. O. Bellido. 14.—C. O. Bellido. 15.—C. O. Bellido. 16.—C. O. Bellido. 17.—C. O. Bellido. 18.—C. O. Bellido. 19.—C. O. Bellido. 20.—C. O. Bellido. 21.—C. O. Bellido. 22.—C. O. Bellido. 23.—C. O. Bellido. 24.—C. O. Bellido. 25.—C. O. Bellido. 26.—C. O. Bellido. 27.—C. O. Bellido. 28.—C. O. Bellido. 29.—C. O. Bellido. 30.—C. O. Bellido. 31.—C. O. Bellido. 32.—C. O. Bellido. 33.—C. O. Bellido. 34.—C. O. Bellido. 35.—C. O. Bellido. 36.—C. O. Bellido. 37.—C. O. Bellido. 38.—C. O. Bellido. 39.—C. O. Bellido. 40.—C. O. Bellido. 41.—C. O. Bellido. 42.—C. O. Bellido. 43.—C. O. Bellido. 44.—C. O. Bellido. 45.—C. O. Bellido. 46.—C. O. Bellido. 47.—C. O. Bellido. 48.—C. O. Bellido. 49.—C. O. Bellido. 50.—C. O. Bellido. 51.—C. O. Bellido. 52.—C. O. Bellido. 53.—C. O. 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